As for long term measure, Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) was introduced in 1973-74 in identified areas including Kalahandi. Under this Programme, sectoral activities like soil and moisture conservation, water resources development, forestry and pasture development which have direct relevance to the drought proofing of the area are undertaken.

Besides, a special programme known as Area Development Approach for Total Backwardness (ADAPT) was implemented from 1987-88 to 1988-89 in a few selected districts, including Kalahandi. Under this programme, special assistance of Rs. 12.14 crores was provided to Kalahandi district for taking up drought proofing measures. Further, various development programmes of the Government, like Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Desert Development Programme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme etc. are also providing benefits to rural population including tribals in various parts of the country.

**Extension of TWRF scheme to partially closing industrial units**

1577. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively considering to extend the benefits of TWRF scheme in case of partial closure/partial reopennig of industrial units; and

(b) if so, whether Government are going to amend locational policy for new projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. J. KURIEN): (a) It has not been possible for the Government to extend the TWRF scheme due to funds constraint.

(b) As per the new locational policy of the Government, in locations other than cities with more than 1 million population, there will be no requirement of obtaining industrial approvals from the Central Government except for industries subject to compulsory licensing. In respect of cities which require industrial regeneration and with population greater than one million, a flexible location policy would be adopted.

**Unending fragmentations of agricultural lands**

1578. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the fact that small fragmentations of agricultural lands militate against mechanisation of agriculture in our country, what steps are being taken by Government to eradicate the evils of unending fragmentation of agricultural lands;

(b) whether joint farming could obviate the evil effects of fragmentation;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to bring more small farmers under the fold of joint farming;

(d) how many co-operative farming are there in India; and

(e) how many of these Co-operative farming are viable Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Land is a state subject under the Constitution and States have to take appropriate action to prevent fragmentation of agricultural holdings. However, some States have enacted laws for consolidation of land holdings. Some States have also made laws to prevent fragmentation of land holdings through transfers and partitions. The Central Government's role in prevention of fragmentation of consolidation of land holdings is purely advisory. The State Governments have been advised in various for including Revenue Ministers' Conference to initiate measures for preventing fragmentation of land holdings and consolidation of small holdings.

(b) and (c) Joint farming has not received acceptance among the land holders. However, States are free to adopt mea-